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Summary

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Feature Articles

One Parent families with dependent children in South Australia



Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

South Australia's population increased by 18,600 during the year ended 31 March 2009.



Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

Trend unemployment rate for South Australia lower than the national rate.



Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

In the year ended May 2009 average weekly full time earnings in South Australia grew by 6.9% compared to 5.9% nationally.



State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

In trend terms, South Australia has strongest growth in State Final Demand in the June quarter 2009.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

South Australian spending on Clothes, footwear and personal accessories increased 13.3% in the year to July 2009.



Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

Exploration expenditure on Uranium accounts for more than half of all mineral exploration expenditure in South Australia in the June quarter 2009.



Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

For the year ended July 2009, dwelling unit approvals in the South East Statistical Division rose 44.7%.



Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

Adelaide's house price index rises for the first time since March 2008.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

Average home loan size in South Australia significantly lower than the national average.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

The value of South Australia's merchandise exports was \$644m in July 2009



Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs rises to 79% of capacity by the end of winter.

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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November 2009
December 2009
January 2010
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March 2010

Release Date

27 October 2009
24 November 2009
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30 March 2010

WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: [Construction](#); [Consumption](#); [Demography](#); [Housing Finance](#); [International Merchandise Trade](#); [Investment](#); [Labour Force](#); [State Accounts](#) and [Water](#).

This month's **SA Stats** article looks at one parent families with dependent children in South Australia. The article examines the characteristics of this type of family using data from the Census of Population and Housing. One parent families are often considered to be at a higher risk of social and economic disadvantage, especially in terms of income, employment and housing. Over the last decade, one parent families with dependent children have increased as a proportion of all families in South Australia.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure
2008	
Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia
May 2008	Literacy of South Australians
April 2008	South Australia's Migrant Population South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force

Feb 2008	<u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u>
	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>
2007	
Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
Apr 2007	<u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u>
	<u>River Murray - South Australia</u>
Mar 2007	<u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u>
Feb 2007	<u>Births - South Australia</u>
Jan 2007	<u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u>
2006	
Dec 2006	<u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u>
Nov 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u>
Oct 2006	<u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u>
Sep 2006	<u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u>
	<u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u>
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u>
	<u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	<u>International Trade in Services</u>
	<u>International Students in South Australia</u>
Feb 2006	<u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u>
Jan 2006	<u>Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities</u>
2005	
Nov 2005	<u>Household Income in South Australia</u>
	<u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u>
Oct 2005	<u>SA Business and Innovation</u>
	<u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u>
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>
	<u>Transition from School</u>

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,618,200 at 31 March 2009, an increase of about 18,600 persons (1.2%) since 31 March 2008. Nationally, the ERP was 21,779,100 at 31 March 2009, an increase of about 439,100 persons (2.1%) since 31 March 2008.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

Population at end March quarter 2009 Change over previous year Change over previous year

	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	7 076.5	112.5	1.6
Victoria	5 402.6	111.9	2.1
Queensland	4 380.4	112.7	2.6
South Australia	1 618.2	18.6	1.2
Western Australia	2 224.3	67.6	3.1
Tasmania	501.8	5.0	1.0
Northern Territory	223.1	4.8	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	349.9	6.0	1.8
Australia(a)	21 779.1	439.1	2.1

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2007-08, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (2.0%) followed by Adelaide (1.1%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Statistical Division, South Australia

	2007		2008	
	Population at 30 June	Change over previous year	Population at 30 June	Change over previous year
	'000	%	'000	%
Adelaide	1 159.1	1.2	1 172.1	1.1
Outer Adelaide	131.4	2.1	134.1	2.0
Yorke and Lower North	45.9	1.0	46.4	1.0
Murray Lands	69.8	0.5	70.1	0.4
South East	64.9	0.6	65.4	0.8
Eyre	35.0	0.5	35.2	0.5
Northern	79.6	0.7	80.1	0.6
South Australia	1 585.8	1.1	1 603.4	1.1

(a) Estimates for 2007 are revised to align with new 2007 state and territory totals and estimates for 2008 are preliminary.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2007-08 (cat. no. 3218.0).

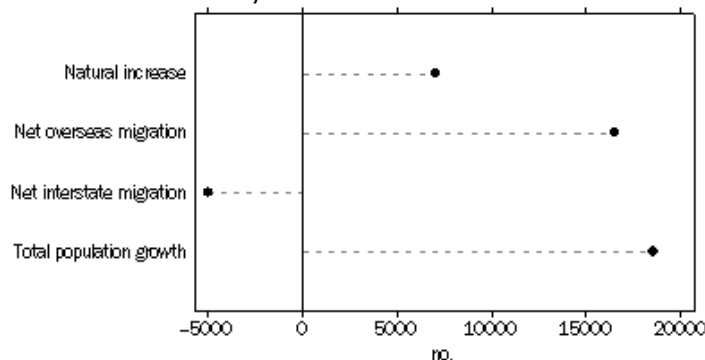
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions\(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 March 2009, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,048 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 16,536 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 4,988 persons.

For the year ended 31 March 2009, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 160,822 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 278,239 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended March 2009



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

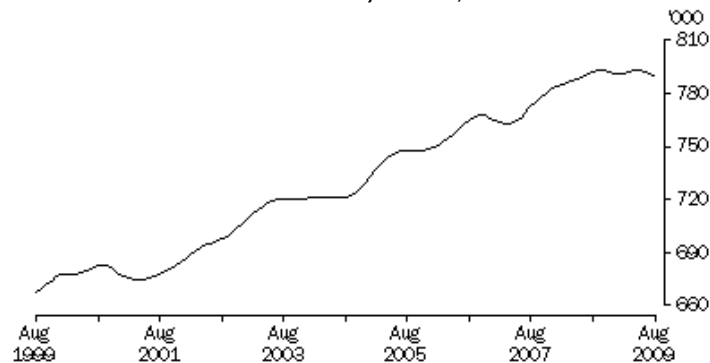
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia in August 2009 was 788,900, down from 790,500 in the previous month. The total number of persons employed in Australia in August 2009 was 10,770,200, a decrease of 2,000 on the number employed in July 2009 (10,772,200).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend, South Australia



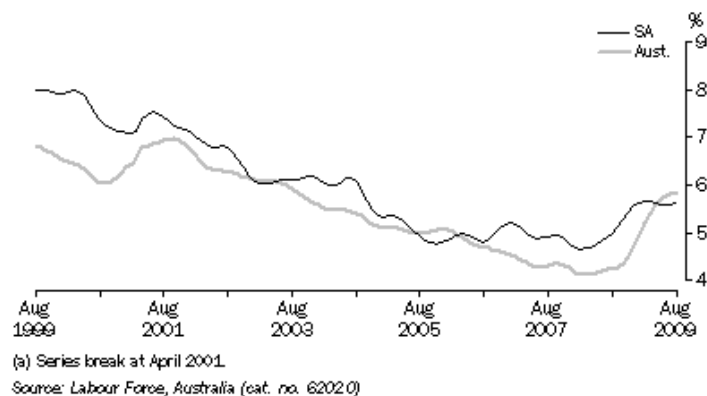
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in August 2009 was 339,700 (in trend terms), a decrease from 342,900 in July 2009. Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full time accounted for 81.0% of the male workforce, down from 84.3% in August 2008. The number of females employed full-time in South Australia also fell between July and August 2009, from 184,100 to 182,900. Full-time female employees accounted for 49.5% of the female workforce in August 2009, down from 51.1% in August of the previous year.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate unemployment rates for South Australia and Australia remained steady in August 2009, 5.6% and 5.8% respectively. South Australia's trend unemployment rate continues to be lower than the national rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend

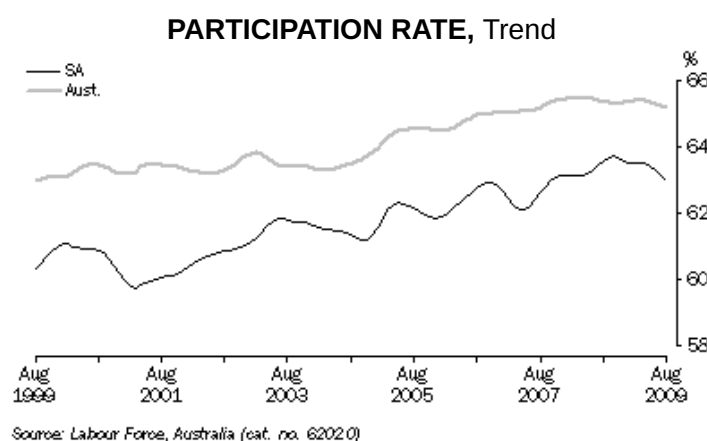


In South Australia, the trend unemployment rates for both males and females have remained steady over the last three months at 6.2% and 4.9% respectively.



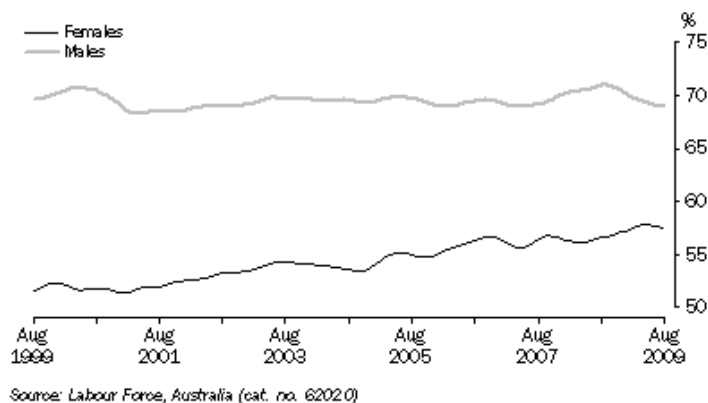
PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia fell slightly to 63.0% in August 2009. Australia's trend participation rate held steady at 65.2% over the same period.



For South Australia, the trend participation rate for males dropped slightly from 69.0% in July 2009 to 68.9% in August 2009 continuing the decline that began in October 2008. The Australian participation rate for males remained steady at 72.1%. The participation rate for South Australian females decreased slightly from 57.6% in July to 57.4% in August 2009. The Australian female participation rate was 58.4% in August 2009.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia



Incomes



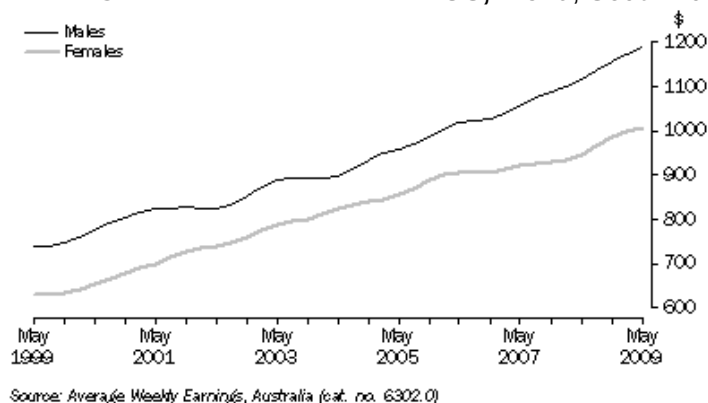
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 6.9% to \$1,127.10 in the 12 months to May 2009. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.9% (up to \$1,197.50).

In the 12 months to May 2009, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 6.8% to \$1,190.40. Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 6.5% to \$1,282.00. Female average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia increased by 6.6% to \$1,007.60 in the 12 months to May 2009, compared with a national increase of 5.2% to \$1,058.40.

FULL-TIME ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Trend, South Australia



For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

State Accounts



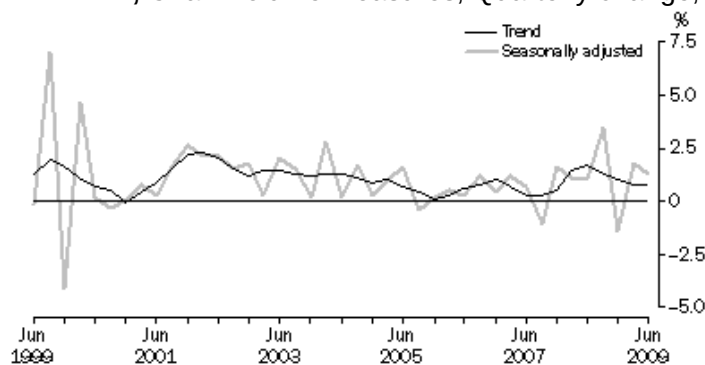
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's June quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$19,436m; an increase of 0.8% from the March quarter 2009 and the strongest quarterly growth of all the states and territories. Australia's Domestic Final Demand fell 0.2% to \$284,685m over this period.

Victoria was the only other state to report growth in State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms during the June quarter 2009 (up 0.6%). Of the other states and territories, the largest decreases for the quarter were reported in the Northern Territory (down 3.4%) and Queensland (down 1.2%).

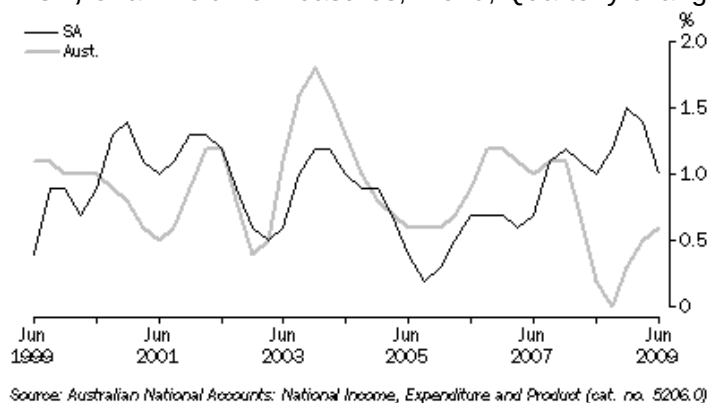
STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia



HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June quarter 2009 HFCE was \$11,518m (7.4% of the national total of \$155,390m). The value of HFCE for South Australia increased by 1.0% between the March and June quarters 2009. At the national level, HFCE increased by 0.6% over the same period. Growth in the value of HFCE has been consistently stronger in South Australia since the December quarter 2007.

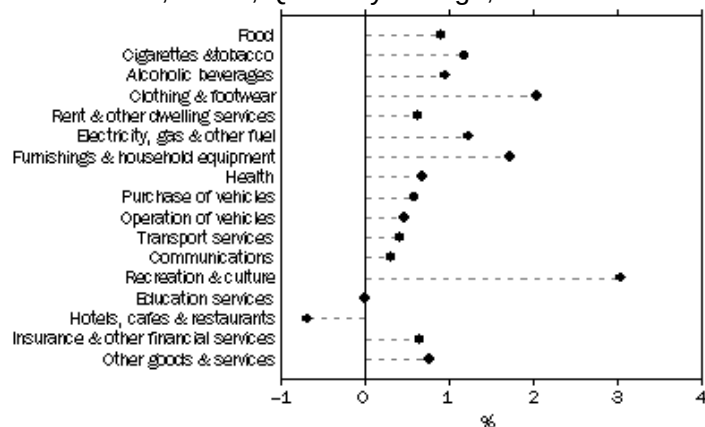
HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change



The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the June quarter 2009 were Recreation and culture (up 3.0% from the March quarter 2009), Clothing and footwear (up 2.0%), and Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.7%). Expenditure on Hotels, cafes and restaurants was the only category to record a decrease over the same period (down 0.7%).

At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for almost all categories with the largest movements recorded in Clothing and footwear (up 1.4% from the March quarter 2009), Insurance and other financial services (up 0.9%), Food (up 0.8%), and Recreation and culture (up 0.8%). Expenditure on cigarettes and tobacco showed no change over this period.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - June Quarter 2009



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption



CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TRADE

Note: New Classification

From the July 2009 issue of [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0), the series presented in the publication will be compiled and presented according to a revised industry classification, the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\) 2006](#) (cat. no. 1292.0). Previous issues of the publication were based on **Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0)

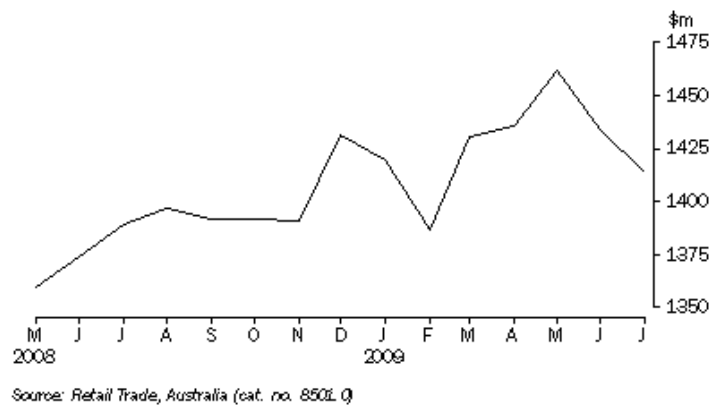
The article [Changes in Monthly Retail Trade Statistics](#) in the July issue of the publication provides information on the scope of Retail trade statistics under ANZSIC 2006 and the impact on time series and seasonal adjustment.

Further information can also be found in the [Information Paper: ANZSIC 2006 Implementation in Retail Trade Statistics, July 2009](#) (cat. no. 8501.0.55.006).

The July 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,413.4m, while the estimate for Australia was \$19,616.0m. South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia was 7.2%.

From June 2009, the decline in retail turnover for South Australia across all retail industries was 1.4%, while turnover for Australia declined by 1.0%.

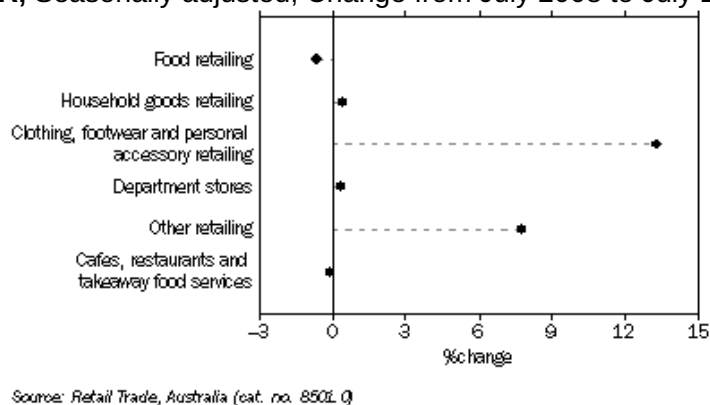
RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia



Comparing July 2009 with July 2008, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, which rose by 13.3% to \$92.7m, and Other retailing, which rose by 7.8% to \$216.1m.

Food retailing and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services were the only two industry groups to record declines in South Australia falling 0.6% and 0.1% respectively between July 2008 and July 2009.

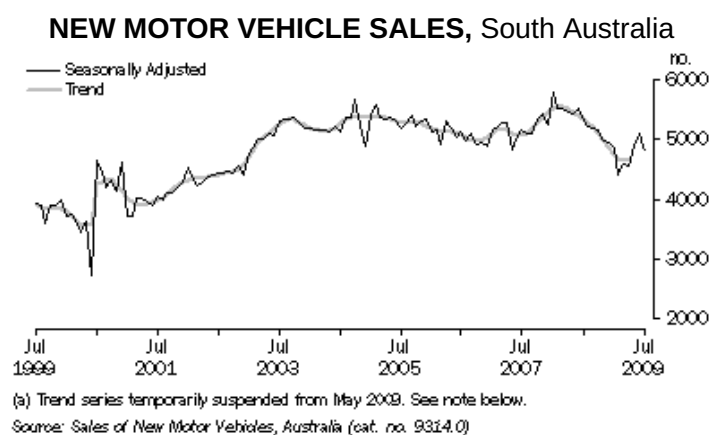
RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from July 2008 to July 2009, South Australia



NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In July 2009, 2,959 new passenger vehicles and 4,813 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in South Australia.

In Australia, 44,842 new passenger vehicles and 75,006 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in July 2009.



Note: Suspension of Trend Estimates

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

Investment



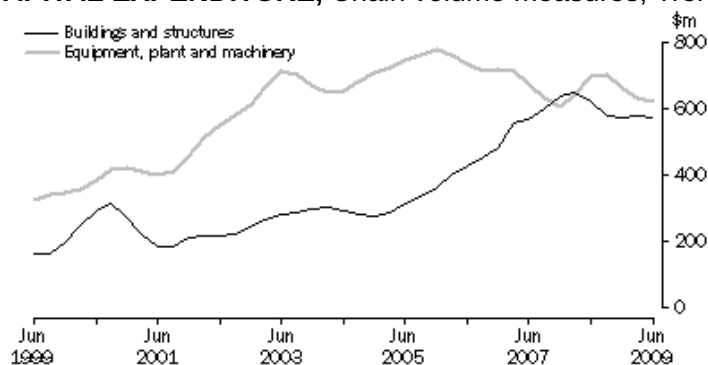
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March and June quarters of 2009, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure fell by 1.7% to \$1,196m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell \$13m (2.1%) to \$621m, while expenditure on Buildings and structures fell \$7m (1.2%) to \$576m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia decreased by 0.6% to \$23,925m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell by 2.9%, while Buildings and structures expenditure increased slightly (0.9%).

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Sources: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

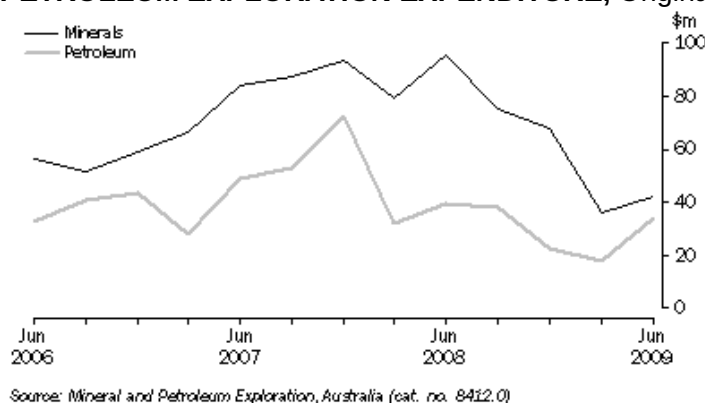
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$41.8m in the June quarter 2009; an increase of 16.0% over the previous quarter but still 56.1% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$483.5m in the June quarter 2009; an increase of 19.8% from the March quarter estimate (\$403.5m).

Exploration expenditure on Uranium (\$21.7m) accounted for more than half (51.9%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the June quarter 2009. A further \$9.6m and \$5.1m were spent on exploration for Gold and Copper, respectively.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia almost doubled between the March and June quarters 2009, rising from \$17.9m to \$34.2m over this period. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration rose slightly (1.9%) from \$998.6m to \$1017.4m over the same period.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



Construction



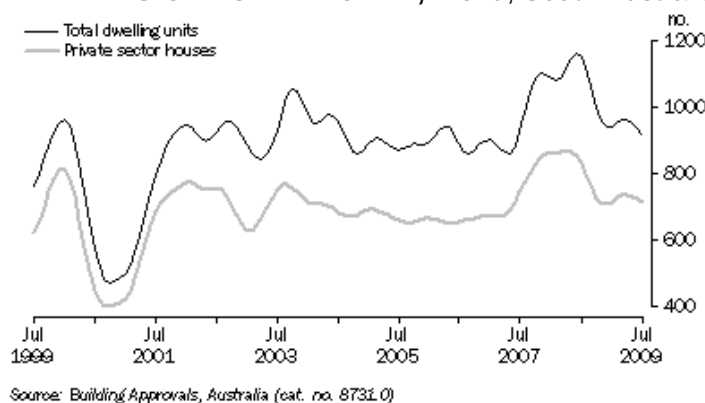
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In July 2009, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) declined 2.2% to 917. Nationally, the total number of dwelling units approved (in trend terms) rose 1.7% to 11,397, the sixth consecutive rise following the decline recorded throughout 2008.

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia in July 2009 fell 1.4% to 716.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



In the year ended July 2009, the South East Statistical Division was the only Statistical Division in the state to record an increase in dwelling units approved (up 44.7%). The Eyre Statistical Division

recorded the greatest percentage decrease in dwelling units approved over the same period (down 28.4%), following a 47.8% increase during the year ended July 2008.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended July 2008		Year ended July 2009	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	9 637	35.9	8 011	-16.9
Outer Adelaide	1 710	8.4	1 529	-10.6
Yorke and Lower North	654	43.1	495	-24.3
Murray Lands	516	-24.1	411	-20.3
South East	378	3.6	547	44.7
Eyre	334	47.8	239	-28.4
Northern	491	21.5	405	-17.5
South Australia	13 720	27.0	11 637	-15.2

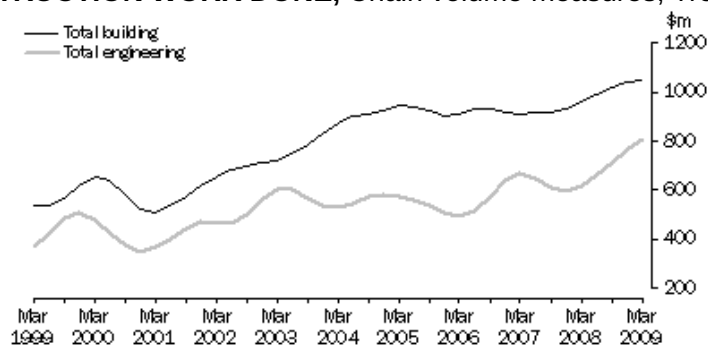
Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 2.44MB)

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the March quarter 2009, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose slightly to \$1,045.7m, an increase of 0.8% from the December quarter 2008. The total value of engineering work done in the March quarter 2009 was \$806.3m, an increase of 5.7% from the December quarter 2008 (\$762.9m).

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0), Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

Price Indexes



PRICE INDEXES

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[Consumer price index](#)

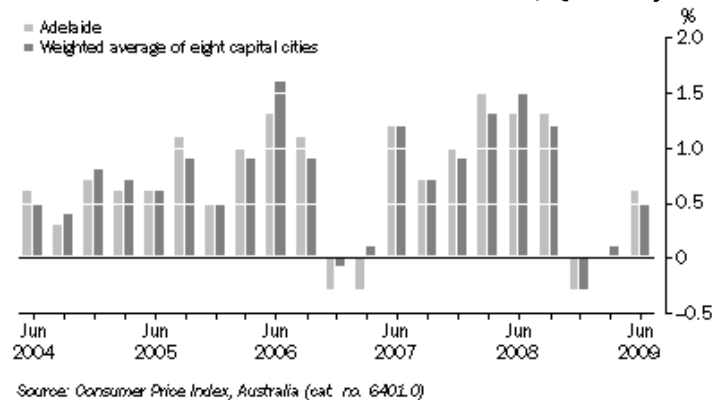
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

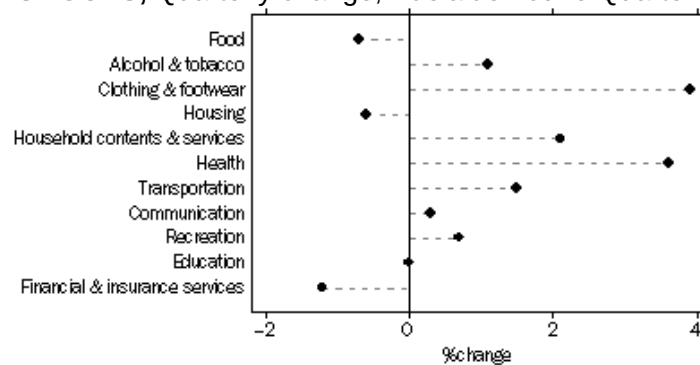
The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.6% during the June quarter 2009, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.5% during that quarter. Adelaide's CPI increased by 1.6% in the year ending June quarter 2009, compared with a 1.5% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Clothing and footwear (3.9%), Health (3.6%) and Household contents and services (2.1%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Financial and insurance services (-1.2%) and Food (-0.7%).

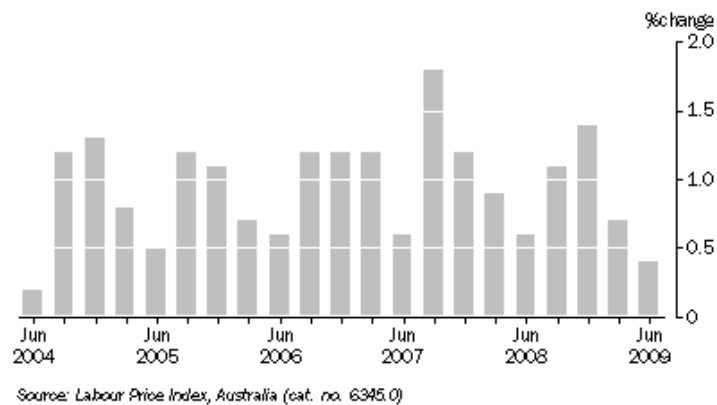
CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - June Quarter 2009



WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.4% (in original terms) between the March and June quarters 2009. This was less than the national increase of 0.6% over the same period.

WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Original, South Australia

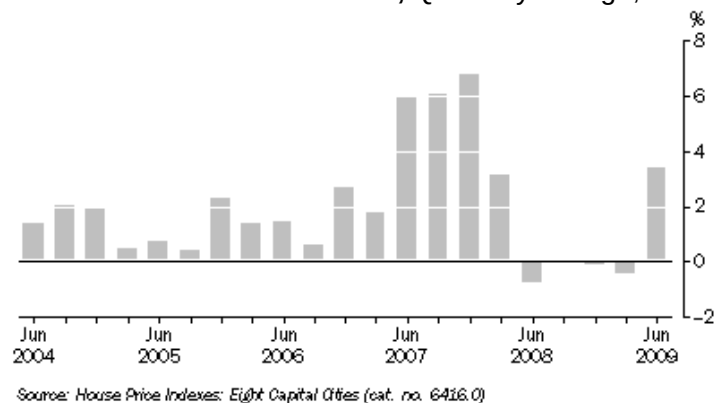


HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) increased 3.4% in the June quarter 2009; the first increase since the March quarter 2008. Price rises were recorded in all other capital cities between the March and June quarters 2009 resulting in an increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 4.2% over this period.

Over the year to the June quarter 2009, the preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 2.7%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities decreased 1.4%.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Housing Finance

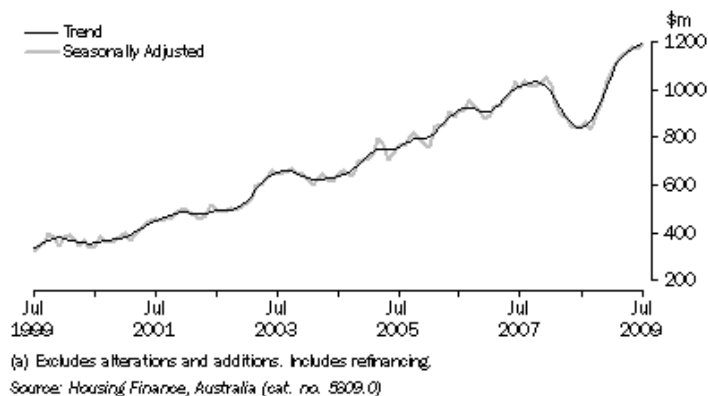


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in July 2009 was \$1,194m, an increase of 0.7% from \$1,185m in June 2009. Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation grew by 0.8% from \$17,161m in June 2009 to \$17,300m in July 2009.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In July 2009, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$217,100, which was significantly lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$266,900).

In July 2009, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia was \$231,900, which was 8.8% higher than the average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$213,200). Since the peak of March 2009 (\$268,300), the average loan commitment of first home buyers has fallen 13.6%.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

International Merchandise Trade



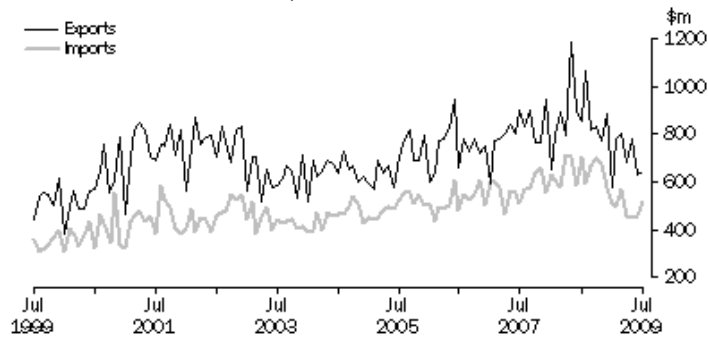
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

South Australia's value of exports on a recorded trade basis in July 2009 was \$644m; a slight increase from June 2009 (\$632m) but still 24.8% lower than the value recorded in July 2008. The value of Australian merchandise exports for July 2009 was \$15,458m, a 17.1% decrease from the previous year (\$18,645m in July 2008).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports increased 13.6% to \$520m in July 2009. This is 26.4% lower than the value of imports recorded in July 2008. The value of Australian merchandise imports for July 2009 was \$16,698m, a 14.9% decrease from July 2008 (\$19,617m).

VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0)

Water



WATER

RAINFALL

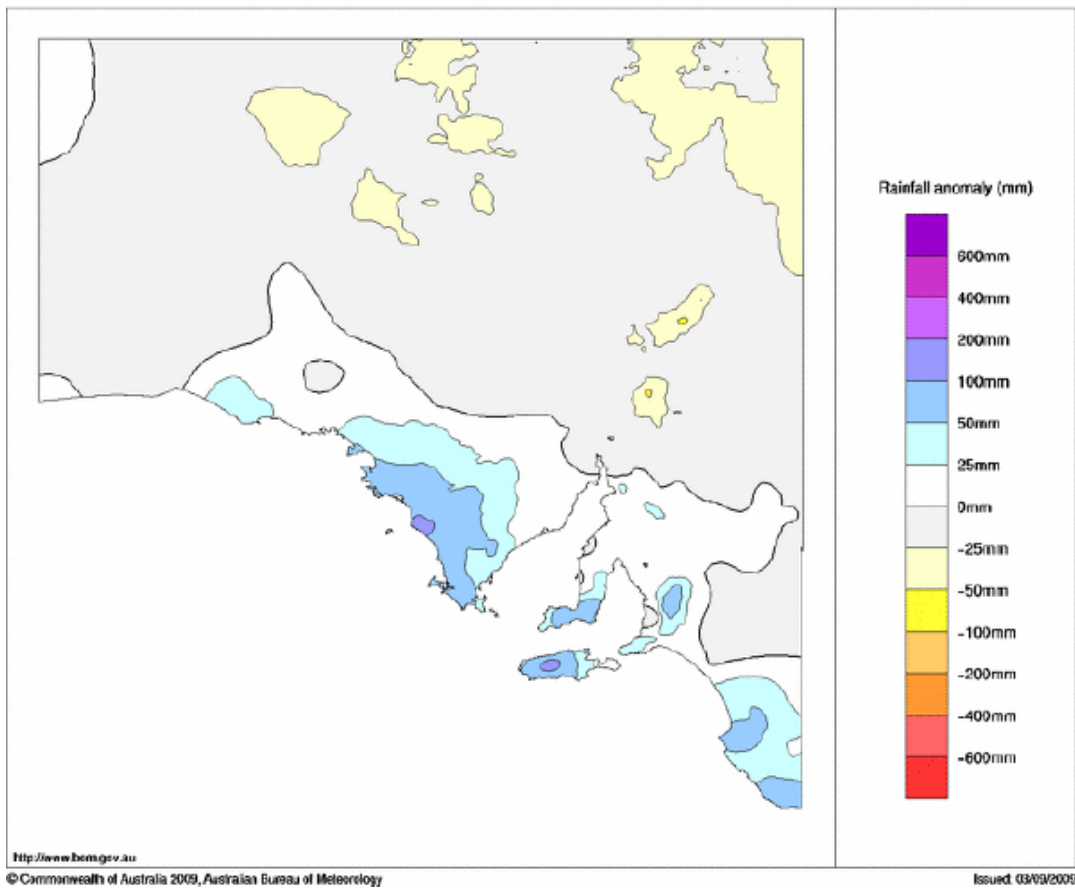
According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia](#), winter rainfall totals in 2009 were generally near average around the state with most rain falling late June through July.

Exceptions to this were in the pastoral areas with totals below average in the eastern and northern pastoral districts. Within these districts, however, individual locations, such as Yardea with 148mm, recorded large totals due to isolated thunderstorm events.

Above average rainfall results were recorded over the Eyre Peninsula with Streaky Bay, for example, receiving 291mm in the season; 67% above the winter average for the area of 174mm. The lower parts of the Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island and much of the Mount Lofty Ranges also recorded results above average.

Both Growing season (April - October) and Year to date rainfall totals are tracking near average across most of the state.

Rainfall Anomalies

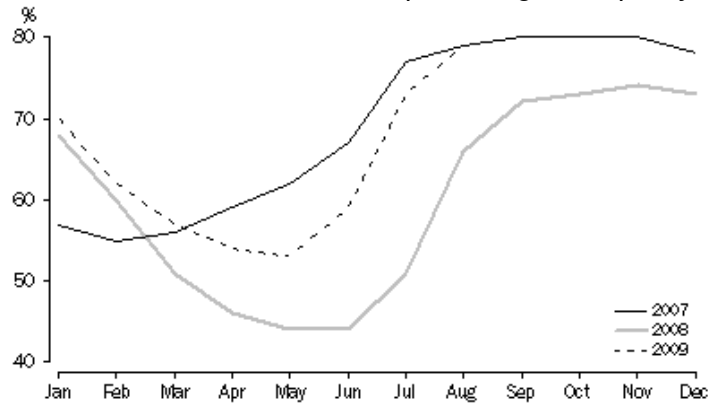


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The Bureau of Meteorology reported August 2009 rainfall to be near average to below average across most catchment regions of South Australia. Run-off has continued to increase reservoir levels, with total storage at 79% of capacity by the end of August 2009. This is equivalent to storage volumes held at the end of August 2007. By comparison, Adelaide's reservoirs held only 66% of capacity at the end of August 2008.

TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



Source: SA Water daily reservoir levels

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

One Parent families with dependent children in South Australia (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: ONE PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

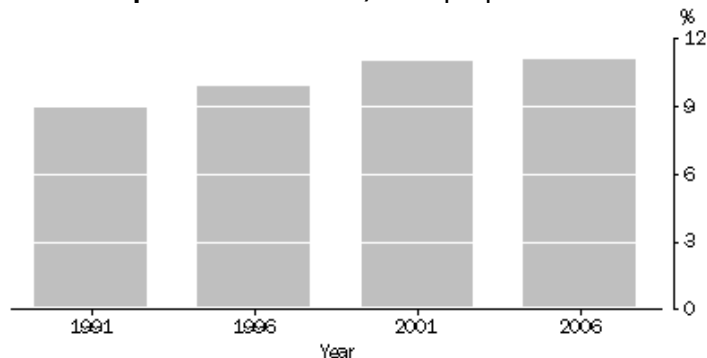
One parent families are often considered to be at a higher risk of social and economic disadvantage, especially in terms of income, employment and housing. Over the last decade, one parent families with dependent children have increased as a proportion of all families in South Australia. This article examines the characteristics of this type of family using data from the Census of Population and Housing. It finds that lone parents with dependent children are likely to have lower labour force participation, income and education than parents in couple families, and are less likely to own or be buying a home. This is particularly the case for lone parents who are female or young.

MAIN FINDINGS

At the 2006 Census, there were 407,485 families in South Australia, with 45,029 or 11.1% classified as one parent families with dependent children. SA had a slightly higher proportion of one parent families with dependent children than the national average of 10.7%. Of the 184,655 families with dependent children in SA, 45,029 (24.4%) were one parent families and 139,626 (75.6%) were two parent families.

Since the 1991 Census, one parent families with dependent children have increased as a proportion of all families in South Australia, growing from 8.9% in 1991 to 11.1% in 2006.

One parent families with dependent children, As a proportion of all families, South Australia



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

The majority of lone parents with dependent children had experienced a marriage breakdown, with 54.6% of lone parents recording in 2006 that they were divorced or separated. Another 37.3% had never married.

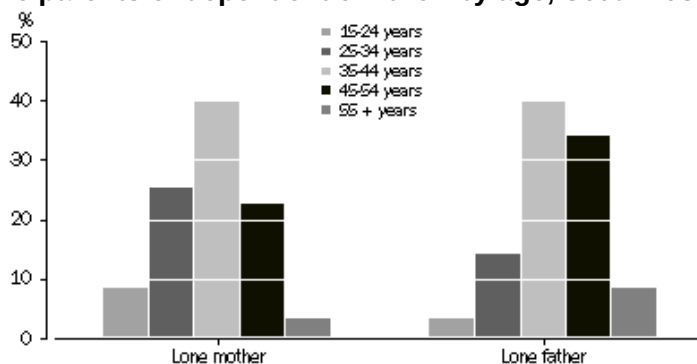
South Australia has seen an increase in the proportion of divorces involving children under 18 years, from 47.5% of all granted divorces in 1994 to 53.1% in 2006 (ABS 1994, 2006). There has also been an increase in the proportion of ex-nuptial births, from 24.3% of births in 1991 to 36.6% in 2006 (ABS 1993, 2007). These factors have contributed to a change in family structures. As a consequence, a greater number of dependent children are living in one parent households, with an increase from 61,007 children in 1996 to 70,277 in 2006. This represented 17.8% of all dependent children in 1996 and 21.1% in 2006.

AGE AND SEX

In 2006, the lone parent in most (84.4%) of the one parent families with dependent children was female, although the proportion of male lone parents has increased over the past ten years from 13.5% in 1996 to 15.6% in 2006.

In 2006, lone parents with dependent children were most likely (40.2%) to be aged 35-44 years, with 7.7% aged 15-24 years. There were differences in the ages of the male and female lone parent, with lone fathers tending to have an older age profile than lone mothers.

Lone parents of dependent children by age, South Australia



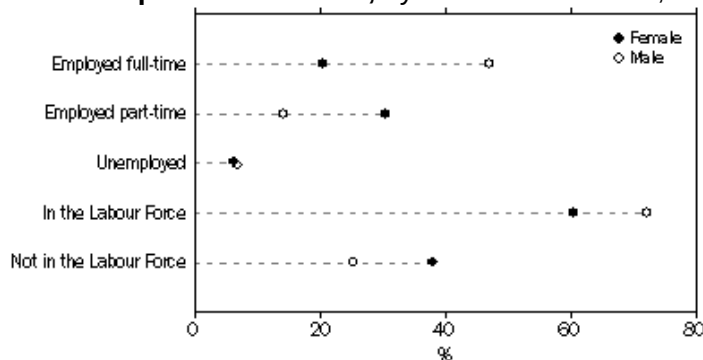
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

At the 2006 Census, 60.4% of female lone parents with dependent children were in the labour force, increasing over the past ten years from 51.3% in 1996. Factors that may have influenced this change include increasing availability of part-time work for women, more available childcare places and government financial assistance in the form of child care rebates.

Labour force participation varies greatly between lone mothers and lone fathers with dependent children. Lone fathers are more than twice as likely as lone mothers to work full-time.

Lone parents with dependent children, by labour force status, South Australia



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Lone parents aged under 35 years are considerably less likely than older lone parents to be in the

labour force. Less than half (46.1%) of lone parents in the younger age group are in the labour force, compared with 69.6% of lone parents aged 35 years or older.

INCOME

Among one parent families with dependent children, 66.8% had a family income of less than \$800 per week, while only 6.1% had an income of \$1,400 or more per week. In contrast, 42.2% of couple families with dependent children had a weekly income of \$1,400 or more.

Lone father families with dependent children tend to have higher incomes than their lone mother counterparts, with 13.0% of male-headed lone parent families in the \$1,400 or more category and 52.6% having a weekly income under \$800. A majority (83.5%) of families headed by lone parents aged under 35 had a family income under \$800 per week.

HOUSING

One parent families with dependent children were more likely to reside in rental accommodation with 52.4% renting compared to 16.7% of couple families with dependent children. Among one parent families with dependent children who rented their dwelling, 27.1% rented from the State housing authority, compared with 13.9% of couple families with dependent children.

Other housing arrangements included:

- 33.6% of one parent families with dependent children were purchasing their dwelling compared to 61.8% of couple families with dependent children
- 11.4% of one parent families with dependent children owned their dwelling compared to 20.2% of couple families with dependent children.

One parent families with a parent aged under 35 were considerably less likely to own or be purchasing their dwelling (27.4%) than those with an older parent (52.8%).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the ten Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest proportion of one parent families with dependent children. Only two of the ten SLAs with the highest proportion of this family type were outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division. See the [Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006](#) (cat. no. 1216.0) for maps of the Adelaide Statistical Division and SLAs in South Australia.

One Parent Families with dependent children, as a proportion of all families, by SLA , South Australia, 2006

Statistical Local Area(a)	One parent families with dependent children no.	Proportion of all families %
Playford (C) - West Central	867	25.7
Playford (C) - Elizabeth	1 556	24.5
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	120	24.1
Salisbury (C) - Inner North	1 189	18.0
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Inner	805	17.1
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port	454	16.9
Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham	650	16.9
Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast	752	16.2
Whyalla (C)	918	16.2
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Park	576	15.9

(a) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

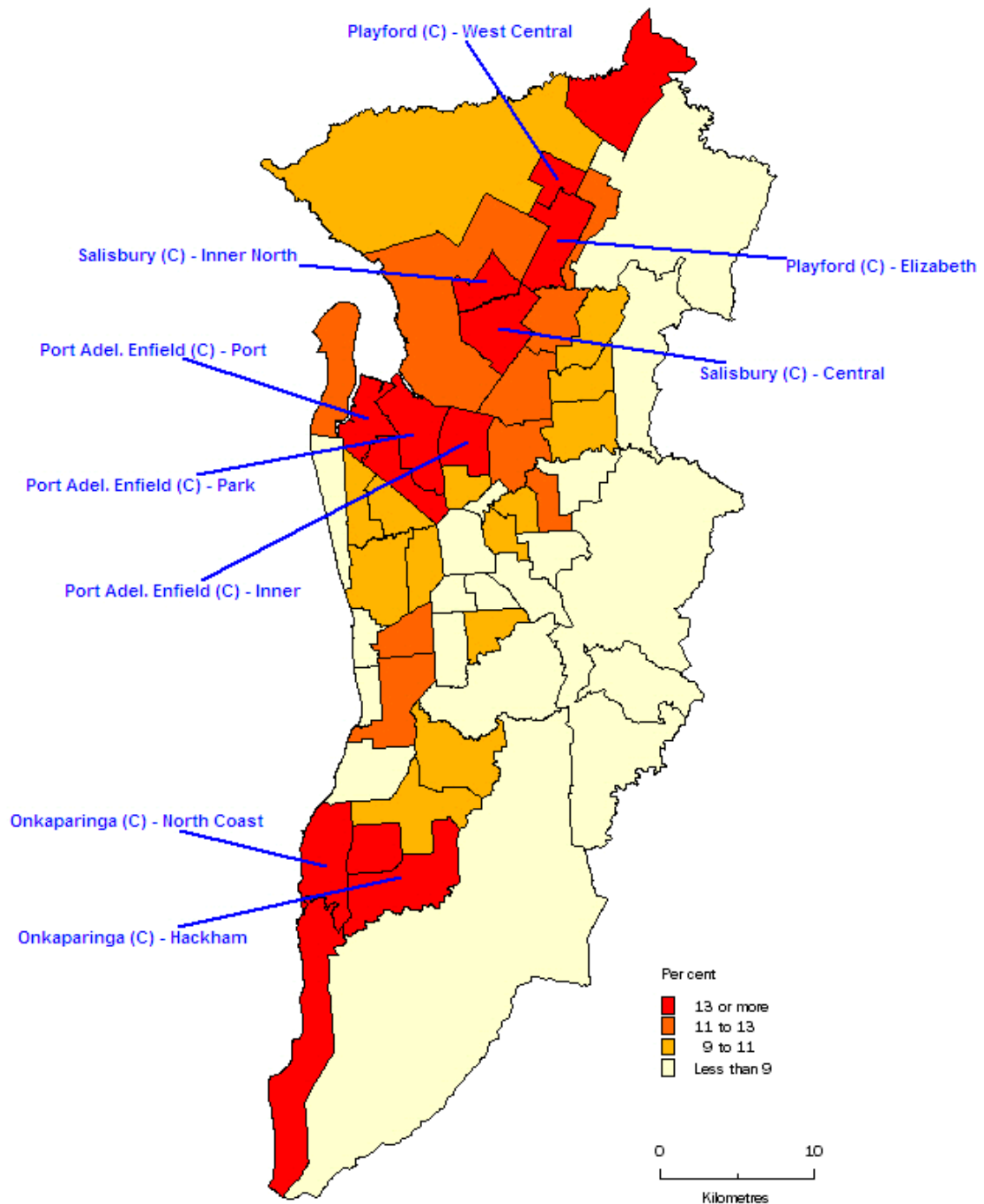
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

The distribution of this type of family within the Adelaide Statistical Division is shown in the following map. Areas with high proportions of one parent families with dependent children were in three clusters; in the outer northern suburbs, the north-western suburbs and the outer southern suburbs. These are generally lower socio-economic areas according to the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001).

One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families
Adelaide Statistical Division, 2006



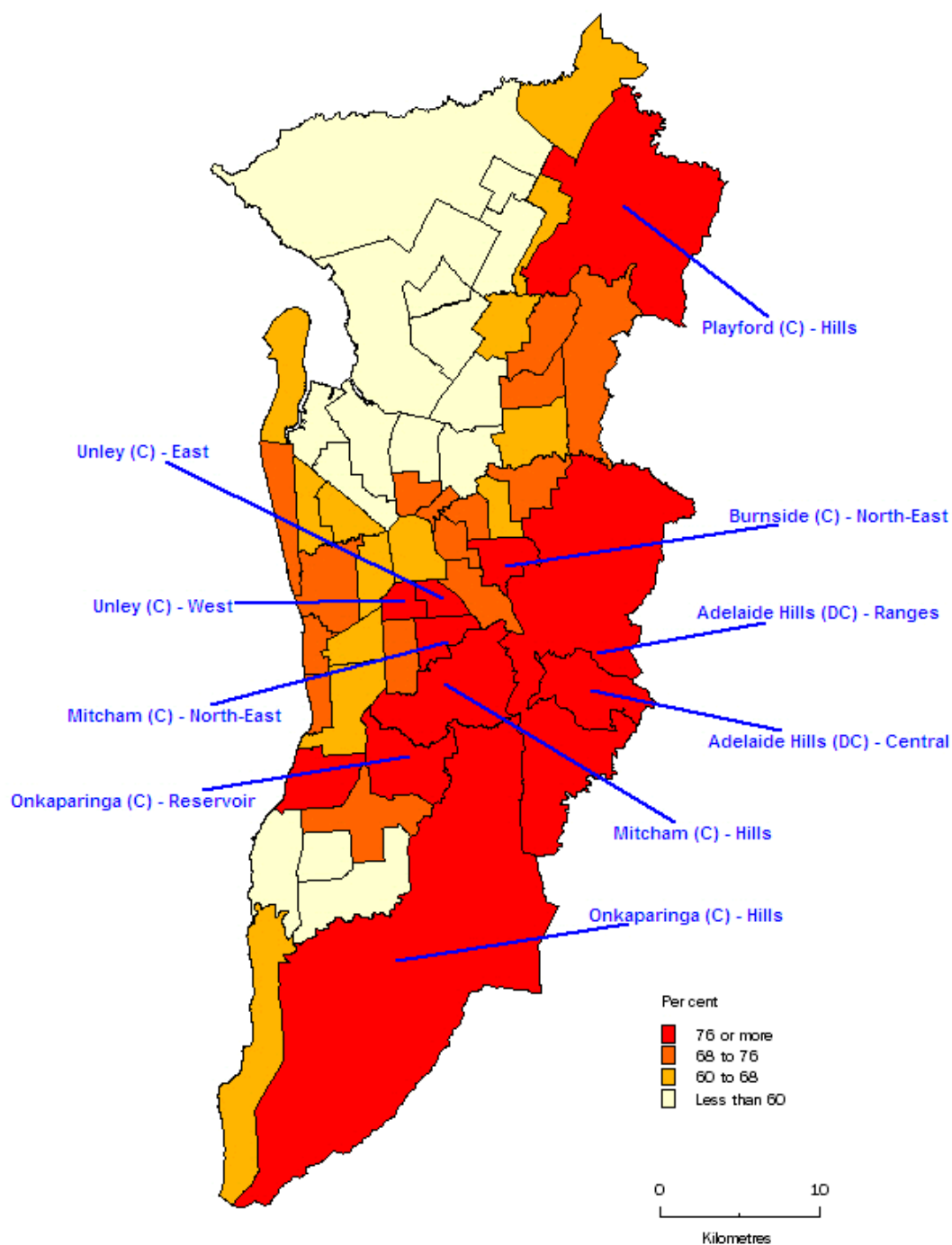
Based on Census Collection District Boundaries 2006 Edition
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
© Commonwealth of Australia, 2009

The map below shows the distribution of lone parents who were in the labour force, as a proportion of all lone parents with dependent children. The lone parents most likely to be in the labour force are those in the eastern suburbs of Adelaide, with the Adelaide Hills area having the highest proportion.

The SLAs with the highest proportion of one parent families generally have a low proportion of lone parents in the labour force.

Lone parents of dependent children in the labour force

As a percentage of all lone parents of dependent children
Adelaide Statistical Division, 2006



Based on Census Collection District Boundaries 2006 Edition
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
© Commonwealth of Australia, 2009

SUMMARY

Of the 407,485 families in South Australia at the 2006 Census, 45,029 were one parent families with dependent children. Since 1991, one parent families with dependent children have increased as a proportion of all families, from 8.9% in 1991 to 11.1% in 2006. Most lone parents of dependent children are female, and the majority of both male and female lone parents are aged 35 years or older.

Most lone parents with dependent children were in the labour force in 2006. Lone fathers were more likely than lone mothers to be in the labour force, and were considerably more likely to work full-time. This may be one reason why families with a lone father tended to have higher family incomes than those with a lone mother.

One parent families with dependent children were much more likely than couple families with dependent children to reside in rental accommodation. Among lone parent families, those with an older parent were more likely to own or be purchasing their home.

DEFINITIONS

According to the Census Dictionary 2006 (cat no. 2901.0) a family is defined as two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. Family data include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night.

Dependent children are people under 15 years of age, or people aged 15-24 years in a family who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. This analysis excludes one parent families with non-dependent children.

REFERENCES

ABS 1993 Births, Australia, (cat no. 3301.0)

ABS 1994 Marriages and Divorces, Australia, (cat. no. 3310.0)

ABS 2006 Divorces, Australia, (cat no. 3307.0.55.001)

ABS 2007 Births, Australia, (cat no. 3301.0)